

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

We were somewhat surprised at reading in the "Union" of the 28th instant the following paragraph:

"The National Intelligencer, in a recent editorial, attempting to break the force of the exposure of General Scott's extra allowances in Mexico, and the money he received and retained in violation of law, endeavors to make an offset by citing money received by certain distinguished members of the Democratic party. The most flagrant case of injustice we have seen in a Whig paper in a long period of time is that perpetrated upon Mr. Buchanan by the National Intelligencer in one of its late articles. That print takes the first seven months of his time as Minister to Russia, and publishes the amount received by him in that period, intending to leave the impression that he abandoned his post at the end of seven months! No one who reads that article of the Intelligencer would suppose that Mr. Buchanan had remained a year, or nearly a year, longer in Russia after the expiration of the seven months given by the Intelligencer, and that months after that date he negotiated a highly important commercial treaty. This fact the Intelligencer well knew, and carefully suppresses!"

It is not true that the Intelligencer "knew," or "suppressed," carefully or otherwise, the fact that the amount of money received by Mr. BUCHANAN for seven months' services, as published in the columns of this paper a day or two ago, was not the only account rendered and paid to him for services as Minister to Russia. That account, however, as stated in this paper, was a true statement of the settlement and payment of his services for the term mentioned. There was no injustice, but entire fairness in the statement. We never state as fact any thing that we cannot substantiate. The last thing that we should be guilty of would be intentional injustice to Mr. BUCHANAN. Nor have we done him any. His name was incidentally introduced among others, only to show the contempt due to the miserable trick of counting up, and presenting as a charge against a most faithful and honorable public servant, the amount of money received by him for nearly half a century of services rendered to his country.

Guided by the intimation that Mr. BUCHANAN "had remained nearly a year longer in Russia after the seven months given by the Intelligencer," we have made inquiry into the matter, and find that the fact is, that Mr. B. did remain in Russia a number of months after the settlement of his account for the first seven months, and that he received from the Treasury accordingly, for that additional service, including the cost of his return home, the additional amount of \$9,929.35; making his total receipts from the Treasury, in his capacity of Minister to Russia, \$25,808.65; as more particularly appears by the following statement:

Mr. BUCHANAN's account was at first rendered from the time of his entering upon the duties of his office as Minister to Russia, March 1st, 1852, up to the 30th of September, 1852:

For outfit.....	\$9,000 00
Salary for seven months.....	5,266 48
Contingent expenses.....	209 11
Loss on exchange.....	903 11
	\$15,378 70

And the account was allowed and settled in March, 1853.

He subsequently rendered another account for his services from October 1st, 1852, to August 7th, 1853, the day when his services ceased, ten months and seven days:

For outfit.....	\$7,679 85
And for three months' salary to return.....	2,250 00
Beside some contingent expenses and loss of exchange.	
This last account was settled in January, 1854.	

We repeat what we said very distinctly in our former allusion to this subject, that we take no exception to the amount received by any Foreign Minister for his services abroad. Our object was only to show the invidious and insidious distinction which has, for party purposes, been made between General SCOTT, in his highly responsible station, and others who, in trusts of no higher responsibility, have received double the annual compensation that has fallen to his share.

FIRST GUN FROM TENNESSEE.—A Telegraphic dispatch dated at Nashville on Monday says: "At the Nashville municipal election the Whig Mayor was elected by 244 majority. Last year the majority was 25. Nine Whig and three Democratic Aldermen are elected."

An article recently appeared in the New Hampshire Patriot, under the signatures of thirty-six Catholics of Concord, (N. H.) acknowledging indebtedness to General Pierce for his support, in and out of the Constitutional Convention, to the proposed amendment to the Constitution removing the anti-Catholic test therefrom. This was a very cunning device to propitiate the Irish vote. But further developments lead to the belief that many of the signers knew nothing of their names being used until they were in print. The New Hampshire Statesman publishes a paper signed by one hundred Catholic citizens of Concord and vicinity, affirming this fact, and proceeding as follows:

"We, Catholic citizens of Concord and vicinity, feel that we are wrongfully marked for proscription in matters political, when the spirit of the age is favorable to religious toleration; and we think the party in power in this State has shown an indifference to our rights highly censurable, inasmuch as no honest efforts have been made by them to remove the impediment which bars Catholics from holding, under the State Government, and places of profit, honor, influence, and responsibility; and we have yet to learn that Gen. Pierce, who seems so solicitous to obtain the vote of the people of our faith for the high office he seeks, has ever uttered a word in our favor, save just at the close of a Concord meeting, in 1852, when the question had already been decided in his favor in the State, and also in Concord itself. In our estimation he has done nothing to merit our support. Indeed, in 1850, his own party in the State Legislature passed a law depriving unnaturalized citizens of what little right of suffrage was theirs up to July 4th of that year."

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE. The "Republic" remarks that EDWARD A. CARRELL, Esq. has just been appointed Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, and states that he is a gentleman of ability, and has for some time past been engaged as a clerk in the Land Office. He is from the State of Virginia. Mr. CARRELL is indeed a good Whig and most worthy gentleman, and will do honor to the place to which he has been appointed.

Mr. WILSON, the new Commissioner of the Land Office, is one of the most energetic and competent officers under the United States Government. Whatever his hand finds to do is sure to bear the impress of being well done. As at present organized, the prompt and accurate dispatch of business in the General Land Office needs no guaranty.—7d.

The line of travel along the whole lake shore, from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, in Ohio, will be completed and in full operation by the first of November, so that the obstruction hitherto experienced in the winter season from the closing of the lake will not be felt in the coming winter.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

HIRAM H. BAKER to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Missouri, in the place of John W. Twichell, deceased.

PARTIES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Columbus Argus, a Whig paper published at Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, gives the following view of the prospects of the election in that State:

"Probably our Whig friends abroad would like to know something of the political feeling in this State. We can tell them that our prospects here are brighter than they have ever been before, and that, if General Scott does not carry the State, our party need never look to do so at any future time. That is probably no State in the Union in which there is more disaffection in the Democratic party than this, and the party has no idea to what extent this disaffection prevails."

"We have been publishing a paper here one month, and our subscription list numbers nearly one thousand subscribers. The month about twenty-five or one hundred Democrats have subscribed, at least one-third of whom have told us that they intended to vote for Scott; another third that they do not intend to vote for either candidate; and some among the remaining third were undecided. This is the feeling that exists in this section of Mississippi. They may deny it who will, but it is so, and the 24 day of November will make an exhibit to substantiate what we say. The Whigs have only to go to work earnestly, zealously, and prudently, and Mississippi is now. Now is the time for us to put our shoulders to the wheel in this State; if ever we hope to carry it, this is the time to do it. Let there be no faltering in our ranks; let us feel that under such leaders as ours there is no such word as fail."

SCOTT'S TRIAL BY THE PEOPLE.

The eloquent OGDEN HOFFMAN, in a speech to the "Acres of Whigs" who assembled in the city of New York to rally the nomination of Scott and Graham, thus alluded to the arrest of Gen. Scott in Mexico, by order of an Administration that shrunk from the task of afterwards trying him. The issue is now made up, and the scar-covered defendant "puts himself upon the country" for trial by the people.

"Many a time I thought that justice would be done to the venerable soldier; and, notwithstanding my weakness, I would speak for hours upon a subject so pleasing to my feelings. I remember, when I was a member of Congress, when he was about to leave his family for an inhospitable climate, it was there I first knew WINFIELD SCOTT. He was a Whig all over, and his companions were CLAY and CHITTENDEN, and other true Whigs. He then went to war; and let American history blush for the fact! Rome gave a triumph to the victorious citizen. England, for less than half the duty Scott performed, has made a Duke. Scott was recalled by the Administration. He bowed to the edict, returned with but one faithful servant, (and he was an Irishman), and the first place he entered was the little village church, where, forgetting all his victories, he fervently returned thanks to the Divine Creator for his bounty. I say Scott has been most unjustly treated; he was arrested, and never was tried. We will try him next November."

HOW WILL INDIANA VOTE?

This question is thus answered in the Indianapolis Journal:

In 1840 Gov. Whitcomb was elected over Gov. Bigler. Mr. Polk beat Mr. Clay over two thousand votes in 1844, and in 1846 Gov. Whitcomb was re-elected, and since then Gen. Wright. For these reasons, it is calculated that as the result of the Presidential election, this State is put down as certain for Pierce and King.

Whatever may have been our own opinion on this subject a few months ago, we now believe that the electoral vote of this State will be given for Gen. Scott. This opinion has been formed upon the information derived from every portion of the State. Take the vote between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, and the difference between them was not so great as not to be overcome. With all the prejudice created against Gen. Taylor on account of the Second Indiana Regiment, and because of the fact that he was a slaveholder, Gen. Cass only beat him by between four and five thousand votes. Mr. Van Buren received over eight thousand votes, two-thirds of whom were Whigs. Mr. Hale, should he remain a candidate, will not receive over three thousand votes. The remaining five thousand will go back to the parties with which they acted previous to 1848.

We know the leaders of the Democratic party count largely on the increase of the foreign vote, brought in under the new constitution. In this they will be greatly mistaken. It is not so large as they pretend, nor will it all go for them. The increased vote occasioned by the attainment of twenty-one years of age on the part of our young men, and by the emigration from other States, it is fair to presume, will be about equally divided.

It is a mistake to call the vote for Gen. Scott, he will receive the support of thousands of Independent Democrats, who cannot be transferred at the will of party leaders, and compelled to vote for a man of whom they never heard until his nomination for the Presidency. This assertion has been founded upon facts scarcely bearing a county in the State where there are not more or less Democrats of this description. They will vote for General Scott because they know that he has served his country in the most gallant and able manner, and because they know that he is a man of high character, and that they know that in his hands the honor and interests of their country will be safe.

We believe, too, that we shall be able to elect our State ticket in October; but, whatever may be its fate, of this fact we feel assured, that we shall be in the favor of Scott and Graham. Let our friends at home and abroad remember this prediction.

OHIO ALL RIGHT.

An intelligent man of high character, who has been travelling for several months past through the State of Ohio, brings us most cheering reports of Scott's prospects in that great State. He says that the defection from the Democratic ranks in the southern part of the State is very great, whilst the Whigs are united and enthusiastic for Scott.

Our intelligent informant further assures us that in every county of the Reserve the vote for Scott will be considerably increased over any recent exhibition of Whig strength. He ventures the opinion, with emphasis and perfect confidence, that Ohio will give Scott a majority of 15,000 votes over Pierce.

We give this account from Ohio as of great value, because it comes from a well-informed and reliable source, and its facts and conclusion corroborate the statements made by the Ohio members of our Whig Convention. We endorse this statement to our Whig friends as entitled to confidence.—Pittsburgh Journal.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

Our counsels are against this practice, for reasons of both morality and policy; and we are glad to perceive that the New York Tribune earnestly opposes it. That paper says:

"For several years the Sham Democracy carried this city by the money which Whigs were allured into betting with them. The plan of operations was this: The managers would bet as much as they thought necessary—say \$50,000—in such sums as they could pick up, and then go to desperate, unprincipled men and tell them 'We have \$100,000 bet on this election. Help us win, and you shall have \$100 of it; or any other sum that they thought proper to give. Thus four or five hundred reckless politicians, each of you, and you shall have \$100 for your desertion.' And thus the Whigs were repeatedly beaten by frauds for which they were made to pay the entire cost. Had there been no bets made on the election of 1844, New York would have voted for Henry Clay and elected him. Gigantic frauds defeated him, and the basis of these frauds was betting."

"The public," he said, the incredulous, now begin to see that Gen. Scott is to be elected. The uprising of the people in his behalf, within the last three weeks, has been unprecedented. The enthusiasm of his supporters is still on the increase; the confidence of some, even among those who believed from the first, gains force daily. He can only be beaten by corruption and fraudulent voting; and these can only be got up on a sufficiently gigantic scale through betting. Whoever makes a bet on the result contributes indirectly to corrupt the canvass and defeat Gen. Scott. What Whig will deliberately do that?"

We ask our Whig friends to give their serious attention to the above, and to avoid betting. At best it is but gambling, but it is also attended by effects disastrous to our interests.

We think it was Dr. Johnson who said that betting was the fool's argument; but it appears that the knave also knows how to apply it to his use.—Washington Telegraph.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following more particular account of the late intelligence received at that port from Buenos Ayres, the dates being to the 7th of August:

"The 'Progreso' of the 6th says that satisfactory official communications have been received from all the provinces, giving their assent to the principles which are to serve as the basis of the approaching National organization. The province of Catamarca had at last given in its adhesion, and had distinguished itself by its patriotism and confidence, having ratified the agreement of San Nicholas in all its parts."

On the 20th of August the representatives of all the provinces were to assemble at the capital, Santa Fe de la Union, to form a General Constituent Congress. The 'Progreso' says that the Congress is the hope of all; its deliberations will be the balsam which will heal forever the bleeding wound which tyranny and recent events had opened in the body politic."

The 'Progreso' of August 1st contains the official recognition by Gen. Urquiza as Provisional Dictator of the independence of the Republic of Paraguay, and the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, by which the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Parana is secured to the Republic of La Plata and the Empire of Brazil. This treaty is regarded as an event of great importance, and the independence of Paraguay was acknowledged from the 17th of July."

On the 27th of July Mr. St. George and Sir Charles Hotham were received by the Oriental Government and presented their credentials. Sir Charles Hotham afterwards sailed in the Victoria for Buenos Ayres, with Mr. St. George, and on the 6th they were presented to General Urquiza.

FOR LIBERIA.

We have already announced that the brig Oriole, Capt. Brandt, is to sail from New York for Monrovia on the 1st of October.

On the 1st of November the brig Ralph Cross will sail from Baltimore for Liberia, with freight, cabin passengers, and emigrants. The prospect is that about two hundred emigrants will go out in the vessel. They are nearly all from Virginia and North Carolina. A number of Missionaries are expected to embark in the Ralph Cross, with whom will be the Rev. James Perry, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his appointment as general superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia some weeks ago.

It is intended to send another vessel from New Orleans about the 1st of December.

The desire for emigration was never so great as at the present time, and we have no doubt that it will increase. The report of those who have been sent out to examine the country and report thereon is highly satisfactory.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

FROM MEXICO.

The Southern mail brings us a little late intelligence from Mexico, via Tampico. The most interesting item is the promulgation of a decree, dated city of Mexico, August 21, relative to the Tehuantepec route. The decree states that the time for the reception of proposals for opening the road across the isthmus had been extended to the 30th of August, and that the period allowed for the conclusion of the road from the time of its commencement has been altered from seven to nine years. The Government does not judge it convenient to name a day for the opening of the bids nor the principle which it has been compelled to adopt for their examination before declaring its preference."

The excitement in regard to the usurpation by Cardenas of the Governorship of the State of Tamaulipas still continued. On the 24th the Legislature, which appeared to be entirely subservient to the will of Cardenas, issued a decree conferring upon the Governor whatever powers may be required to repress the revolutionary spirit exhibited at Tampico and other parts of the State.

On the 6th, a majority of the ayuntamiento issued an order to the citizens of Tampico, which they prefaced by a quotation from Samuel Adams, as follows:

"My decided opinion is that we should persist in struggling for liberty, and for our civil rights and guarantees, although, by a revelation from heaven, it would be communicated to us that the hundred and ninety-nine of a thousand had perished, and but a single free man survive and retain his liberty. This single man would possess more virtue, and would attain a higher degree of happiness, than a thousand slaves."

After a brief but comprehensive summary of the present state of affairs in Tamaulipas, the ayuntamiento declares that as a last resort they appeal to the General Congress to declare the election of Senor Cardenas null and void, to avoid further misfortunes that will inevitably ensue if the usurpation is permitted. They declare that out of a choice of evils they have taken the least, as at all hazards they wish to avoid a general disturbance.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHASE.

A numerous body of citizens, and not a few of our own readers, will be deeply pained at the announcement of the death of the Right Reverend PHILEAS CHASE, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in the diocese of Illinois, and the senior Bishop of that denomination. He died on the 20th instant, from the effect of injuries received in a fall from his carriage a short time ago.

The venerable and universally-esteemed clergyman whose death we announce was, we believe, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He has closed a career of ripe and matured piety, and of spotless reputation and Christian dignity, which shed a halo of pure light around his path while yet he lived, and now that he is no more will be a star to guide many to the same grandeur and perfectness of religious character.

The deceased Bishop was ordained to that office in St. James's Church, Philadelphia, the 11th February, 1819; and has therefore held the episcopal office for more than thirty-three years. He was the eighteenth Bishop, in succession, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Though feeling long somewhat the infirmities of advanced age, and the physical weariness consequent upon long and self-sacrificing toil in the service of his Divine Master, and of that branch of the Christian Church to which he was on principle attached, he had scarcely remitted his labors or oversight of those interests committed to his judicious care.

The Right Rev. T. C. BROWNELL, D.D., will now be the senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We observe that letters patent have been issued to Dr. DECOY, of Cincinnati, for the preservation of fresh Butter, by a chemical process, "to stand any climate for any time." This discovery will add most materially to the comfort and enjoyment of thousands in situations, both on land and sea, where they are now deprived of that essential ingredient of good food, sweet butter.

THE CHICAGO TRADE.—We gather from a late number of the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger that the amount of goods now at Magdonville, the village on the American side of the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, is estimated in value, at cost prices, at the immense sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and there are not less than eighty or one hundred thousand dollars worth in transit. The Ledger says that, from the peculiar situation of affairs on the border, this large amount of property must remain in abeyance for at least two years. These goods were destined, it is well known, for the Chihuahua market. It appears that the Governor of Chihuahua is himself a competitor in the trade, his extensive train having passed through this channel some time since, laden with his goods. He has therefore caused the extremity of the Mexican tariff to be exacted. Heretofore the tariff has been three cents per vara; now, however, nine cents is exacted. The result is apparent. The goods must either be smuggled, or linger on storage until some modification of the tariff.—Victoria Advocate.

Sir CHARLES LYLE, the President of the British Geological Society, passed through Newark (N.J.) on Friday on his way toward the South. This is his third visit to America, and as on each of his former tours he wrote a couple of volumes on our country, he will likely on his return to his residence in London again put forth his observations on our free institutions in the same form. His geological researches on the structure of this continent are embodied in his "Principles" and in his "Elements" of Geology; they are found also in numerous memoirs of the Society over which he presides, and on the pages of various scientific publications. His industry is remarkable, and he is always accompanied by Lady Lyle, with it, it is understood, does much with her pen to aid her consort.

DINNER BY THE MERCHANTS OF BOSTON TO THE HON. THOMAS BARKING.

A grand Banquet was given on Tuesday last, at the Revue House, by the merchants of Boston, to Hon. THOMAS BARKING, M. P., of London. Hon. SAMUEL ELIOT presided, assisted by SAMUEL HOOPER, Esq., and GEORGE B. CROOK, Esq., as Vice Presidents. Among the guests were, Messrs. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Judge EUSTIS of Louisiana, and Hon. NATHAN HALE, of the Boston Daily Advertiser. The Dinner having been eaten—

Mr. ELIOT, in a felicitous speech, welcomed the honored guest of the Merchants of Boston. He spoke of the eminent services rendered to the mercantile community of America by the firm of which Mr. BARKING was an honored member. He lauded the high honor and pure integrity of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., and stated that the present company had assembled on this occasion to testify their respect for those noble qualities, and to welcome here their representative, who was present. He spoke of the basis of mercantile reputation as being optimized in the conduct, character, and management of the house of Baring & Co., the obligations this country acknowledged as due to that firm, and said that if the present mission of the honorable guest was diplomatic, as had been rumored, then our people had cause for congratulation. Mr. ELIOT closed with a sentiment: "The health of the Hon. THOMAS BARKING," which was received with great cheering.

Mr. BARKING, upon rising to reply, was received in a most cordial manner. He was at a loss, he said, for words to express all he felt in gratitude for such a reception—aye, receptions—as had been extended him since his visit to Boston; nor could he imagine why such a company as he saw before him should extend such a greeting to an individual so humble as himself; and he regretted that he had not words at his command to convey as he would wish the feelings of his heart. He, however, relied upon that kindness, of which a flattering demonstration had just been given, for an excuse for all shortcomings, as he was no orator. He felt that, when he looked around him, he might place some confidence and reliance upon the men he saw, whose kindness had already been so liberally manifested towards him. [Cheers.]

He had thought when he came here that it would not be necessary, on his part, to allude to the object of his mission to America; and he was surprised when the worthy chairman made the remark that perhaps it might involve a diplomatic purpose. Surely when it was known, as it soon would be known, that his humble talents were unsuited to any diplomatic task—the more especially unsuited because of so many others having eminent qualifications for such duties being left behind him—no such opinion would be longer entertained. Agents were generally chosen for diplomatic duties who had some qualifications for the work they undertook, which he confessed he had not. If any reason existed in addition why the gentlemen assembled about him ought to be convinced that diplomacy was not the object of his mission, that reason would be found in contrast of his own powers with the splendid capacities of his friend on his right, (Mr. EVERETT), who, during his mission to England, was not more distinguished by his ability than by his urbanity, loftiness of character, and those other qualities which grace a diplomatist of the first order. [Applause.] Thus knowing what a real and competent diplomatist was, he considered it strange that it could have been entertained for a moment that he came here in the capacity intimated by his honored friend in the chair.

He had not come to meddle with the fishery question or to take care of the Lobos Islands. [Loud laughter and applause.] He could not dive so deep or look so far as that, and he was happy to come here devoted of all such incoherence. Some twenty-three years ago it was his good fortune to visit this country, and at that time he was received with a courtesy and kindness that could not fail to make a deep impression on his heart and call forth his warmest gratitude. But then only a year had been allotted to him to see and admire the rising prosperity of this great land—a period altogether insufficient for that purpose, or even to note in any considerable or intimate degree all that was remarkable and praiseworthy to be seen and remembered. What he had then observed was begot gratification and an interest to know more; and for many years he had earnestly desired to come back and renew old friendships, and become more acquainted with the men and the country. He had been disappointed, but he had been interested to him. The interval had been spent by him in pleasing and intimate relations with the commercial men of the United States, and his wish to revisit the Republic had been much enhanced by the deep desire to meet those men personally, and realize to sight what mutual transactions had fully and satisfactorily proved to him. [Loud cheering.] He was now, he said, the deserved sequence to an upright, honorable, and high-minded practice. [Cheers.]

It happened most luckily for him that a very few weeks remained at his disposal—very short—seven weeks or so, of which two he had already been happily spending in this city. Here he had seen much change and much improvement. The hot fever of youthful commercial energy had not exhibited the slightest indications of approaching decay. Everything showed the contrary. Telegraphic communication, railroads, canals, and other means of commerce were enumerated by Mr. BARKING as having been the more liberally recognized as the strength of the national welfare, and all had combined to open up fields for cultivation and enterprise inexhaustible in their riches and usefulness. Alluding to certain observations made by the chairman relative to the value and necessity of peace to the prosperity of commerce, Mr. BARKING said he hoped no temporary excitement would operate to mar the kindly feelings now existing between America and Great Britain, or that any present cause of umbrage should begot effect which would militate against the welfare of the future. [Loud cheering.] He was not at all disposed to believe that the nations involving themselves in such a way, with the prospect of such consequences before them. To multiply power was to work through the means of such peaceful and mind-cultivating institutions as were now to be seen in this country, and to break through any such means as might be the result of a war among friends. [Cheers.]

Mr. BARKING then paid a very flattering compliment to the educational, charitable, and other institutions of this country; and then alluded to the motives which he supposed actuated him in inviting him to visit America, and accept the distinguished honor of being their guest. He attributed the main cause of their hospitality and their friendly feelings towards the firm with which he was connected, especially to their sentiments of respect towards peace, and to the fact that the speakers he paid a very eloquent tribute—concluding with the expression of his belief that the respect they had gained from the commercial community here could not have been engendered in the breasts of men whose stern integrity and unflinching honesty did not assimilate to those they so highly respected. This noble reputation of the merchants of Boston possessed every where; and hence came their property and credit.

In continuation, he approved of the remarks of the chairman relative to the value of Peace both to America and Great Britain. Every additional year of its continuance added another link to the chain of mutual prosperity; another series of means through which wealth and national comfort could best be promoted. [Cheers.] The purpose of both Governments, he assured gentlemen, in his estimation, was to maintain peace, as such was the only true policy. [Cheers.] Cabinets and political parties might rise and fall, and changes might arise which involved important results, but, whatever alteration might take place, there could be no doubt that the wish of the people and Governments of both countries was for peace. Commerce was the mighty girder of peace. She encompassed it round about, and she tended to break the band would be destructive to the interest of nations. Looking at the questions which now and then arose, rulers were slow to misunderstand each other, and they were happily so. Misunderstandings might arise; but, with reference to our city and dangerous to the welfare of America—the origin of which welfare they somewhat claimed—to desire or countenance other than the most friendly relations. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. BARKING finished his speech by expressing anew his gratitude for an honor he felt constrained to divide with his associates, and sat down, after giving as a toast, "Friendship—May it not be national or sectional, but universal." This sentiment was received with repeated cheers.

Speeches were also made by Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Judge EUSTIS, Hon. WILLIAM STURGES, and others. The speech of Mr. EVERETT was in grace and aptness worthy of him, and was received with great applause. The whole entertainment was creditable to the merchants of Boston.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

LORD MAHON'S RETRACTION.

The last number of "To-Day," a literary journal published at Boston, contains the following account of LORD MAHON'S retraction of his charge against Mr. SPARKS for the manner in which he has edited Washington's writings:

"The appearance in England of Bartlett's pamphlet, containing Mr. Sparks's three letters to the editor of the New York Evening Post, as a 'Reply to the Structures of Lord Mahon and others on the mode of Editing the Writings of Washington,' has called forth there a 'Letter to Jared Sparks, Esq., being a rejoinder to his Reply,' by Lord Mahon, a copy of which we have before us. In this rejoinder, Lord Mahon explicitly withdraws his accusation against Mr. Sparks of having made unauthorized additions to the text of Washington's letters, and, expressing his sorrow for having preferred it, confesses that his belief in its truth affected the general tone adopted towards Mr. Sparks in his history."

The following are LORD MAHON'S words to Mr. SPARKS:

"I am now most willing to withdraw my charge against you of having made unauthorized additions. I am sorry that I should have made it. I will even go further, and express my regret, that, believing as I did that charge to be well founded and fully proved, I adopted a tone towards you in one or two passages of my History different from that which I should have used had I thought you wholly free from such an imputation. For, having now so explicitly recalled that charge, I need surely not scruple to say that, as it seems to me, the making unauthorized additions without notice to the original papers of a great man is among the worst and most willful errors that an editor can possibly commit, not at all short, in fact, of a literary forgery."

NEW YORK.

FROM THE ALBANY STATE REGISTER.

THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE.—The Whig fires burn brightly all over the Empire State. The prospect of triumph—complete and glorious—brightens with every day. A good feeling prevails every where. The party is united, harmonious, and determined. The State nominations just made at Syracuse are giving our friends fresh courage and new vigor, and from this time forward they will battle earnestly and incessantly, disputing every inch with their old enemy.

The nominations are received with enthusiasm, and without a murmur of discontent. All feel that the ticket is a strong one—one worthy to be associated in the great contest with the names of SCOTT and GRAHAM. In every part of the State the nominations will be promptly and heartily responded to.

This is the time to enter earnestly and thoroughly upon the all-important work of organization. Without this the party, numerically the strongest by all odds, may be beaten, and most shamefully too. Indeed, success depends entirely upon complete, systematic, pains-taking organization, not only in every town, ward, and county, but in every school district throughout the State. The Whigs must now enter earnestly and generally upon this essential work. The enemy is alert, watchful, and strong in organization as well as in numerical force. It is always a hard job to beat him, but with a perfect organization and entire unanimity we can do it.

THE PROSPECT.

The question is continually asked us what are the prospects of Scott's election, and we have but one reply to make, and that is, every thing looks bright. We have no hesitation in saying, if no untoward event occurs in the month of October, that next November we will see WINFIELD SCOTT elected President of the United States.

The reasons upon which we ground our opinion arise from the energy of the Whigs themselves—from their increasing union—and from the changes that we hear are daily taking place in every part of the country.

The union of the Whig party upon their nominee is at first dissatisfied with the nomination, or desired the success of some other candidate, are daily giving in their adhesion to Scott, and declaring that no other man could command such a vote from the Whig party.

The defections from the ranks of the enemy, reported to us from the West, are continually increasing. We do not take up a Western Whig paper but what contains such accounts. The Scott vote will be much larger every where at the West than the mere Whig vote. It is on these defections that we reckon Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin as States very likely to go for Scott, and Ohio and Pennsylvania as certain.

Then look at our opponents. They are fighting about Temperance in Maine, about Coalition in Massachusetts, and about Barnburnism, Cananism, and several other obscure and not well understood causes of quarrel in New York. That latter State is a dead loss to Locofocoism from the feuds existing in the party, while the results of the harmonious Convention of the Whigs show that they will all pull together this November.

There is, then, every reason to take courage at the PROSPECT. Nothing, now, but a failure in systematic energy and in organization on our part can defeat us.

[Connecticut Courant.]

AN ABOLITION ANNIVERSARY NIPPED IN THE BUD.—For some time past calls for a meeting to be held in Syracuse have been advertised in the papers published in that vicinity, and in handbills scattered all over the country, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, which event created, as our readers will remember, such an excitement a year ago. William Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kelly, the negro Douglas, and others of similar opinions, their co-workers and co-agitators, were expected to take part in the proceedings, and great preparations were made for having a particularly "good time" in the way of expressing sympathy and reasonable and sedition sentiments. The Common Council of SYRACUSE, however, have wisely and in a very creditable manner upset all their calculations, by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which were offered on Monday evening last by Alderman POPE, in behalf of Mayor WOODRUFF:

"WHEREAS, on the 1st of October last a law of the United States was promulgated, and the government of our country set at defiance in this city by a mob;